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Assessing Visual Perception: Towards a Systematic Approach

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Background

Visual perceptual deficits are common in neurological disorders:

- seen in around 30% of patients with acquired brain injury.
- also common in neurodegenerative disorders.

Can have significant negative effects on:

- activities of daily living, mental health and quality of life.
- general rehabilitation.
- performance on all neuropsychological tests using visual stimuli.

Visual perception should be assessed following brain injury.

The literature does not provide a simple overview of tests available.

Aim

Create a framework that facilitates structured and systematic assessment of visual perceptual functions.

Method

- Visual perceptual tests and test batteries are identified in the literature.
- Tests and batteries are categorised according to their visual sub-processes.
- A simple visual framework is developed.

Conclusion

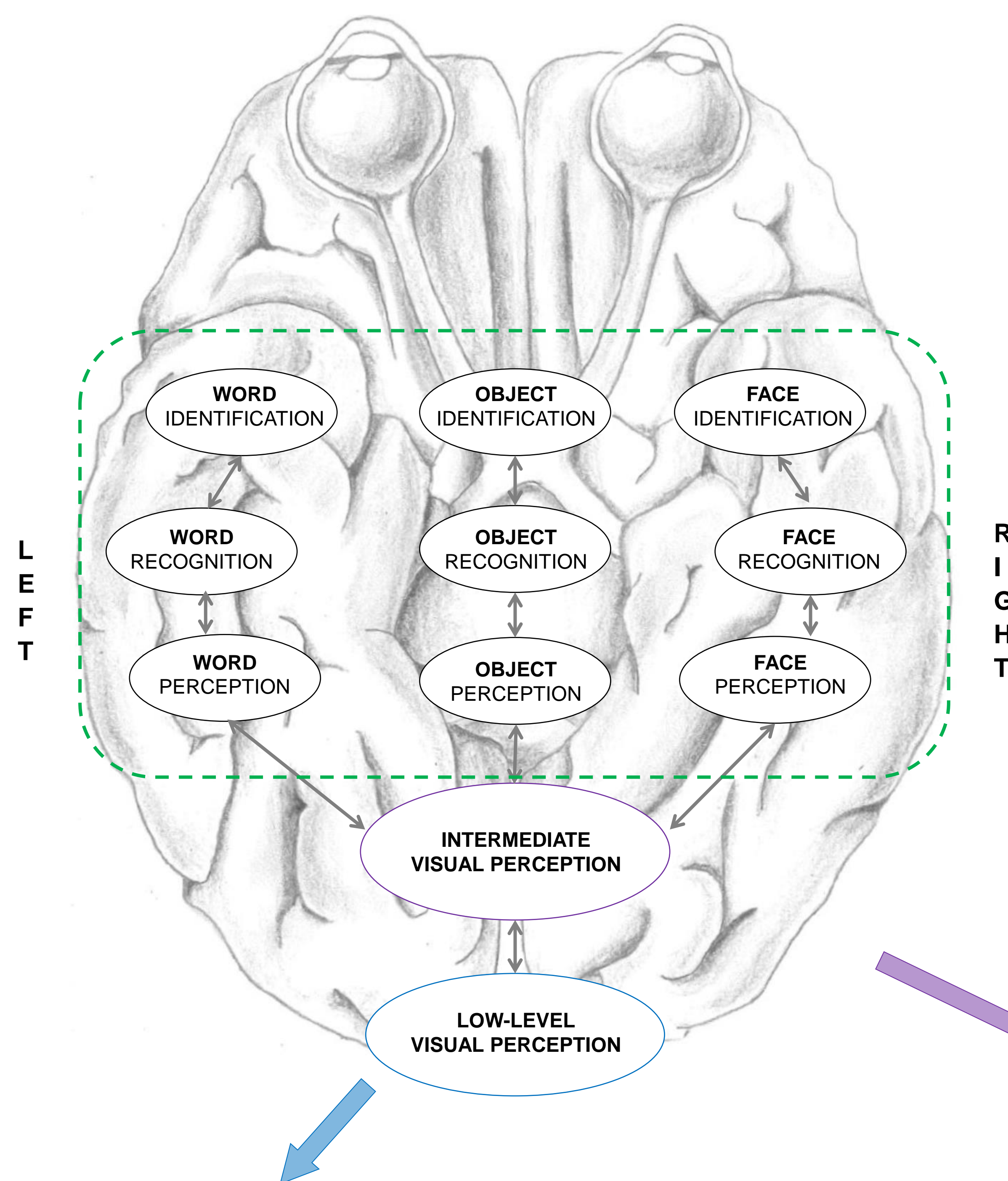
Assessment should also be carried out in the absence of visual perceptual complaints (insight often limited).

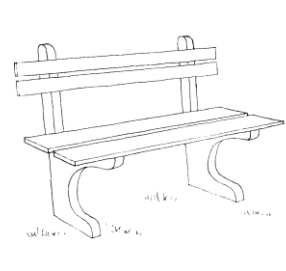

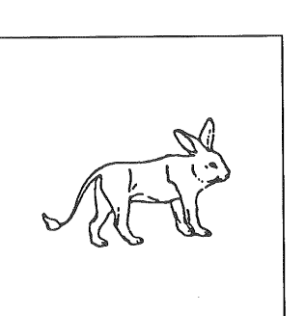
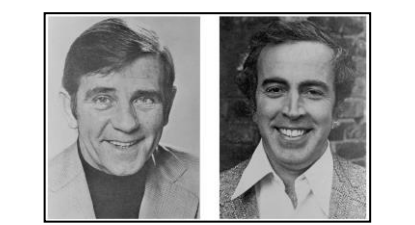
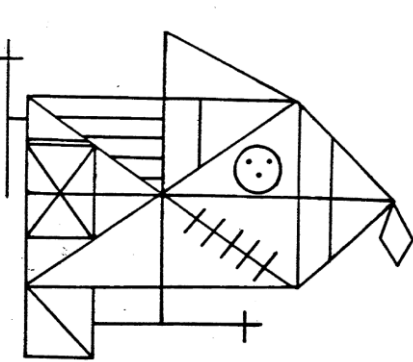
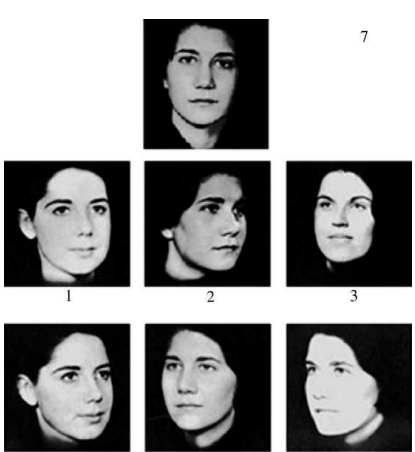
Existing test batteries suffer from limitations:

- lack of norms
- too time-consuming
- only selected aspects of visual perception assessed
- include tests of functions that are theoretically relevant but that have limited clinical value

By combining individual sub-tests from different batteries, in-depth assessment is possible, but:

There is a need for a test battery enabling structured assessment of clinically relevant aspects of visual perception.


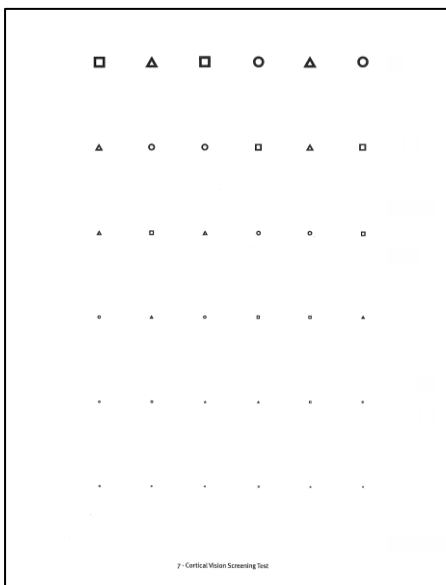


	WORDS	OBJECTS	FACES
IDENTIFICATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Palpa 29: Reading wordsPalpa 35: Reading regular vs irregular wordsEC301-R: Reading digitsReading text	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Picture naming tasks (WAB 4.A., Boston Naming) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Naming familiar facesNaming famous faces 
RECOGNITION	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Warrington Recognition Memory Test for Words <p>ROAD - COURT</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Object vs non-object: BORB 10 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Cambridge Face Memory Test¹Warrington Recognition Memory Test for Faces 
PERCEPTION	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Word matching tasks <p>ROAD ↓ TOAD ROAD</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Benton Visual Form Discrimination TestCopying: Rey's Complex Figure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Matching: Benton Face Recognition Task 

¹<http://www.bbk.ac.uk/psychology/psychologyexperiments/experiments/facememorytest/startup.php>

VISUAL ACUITY

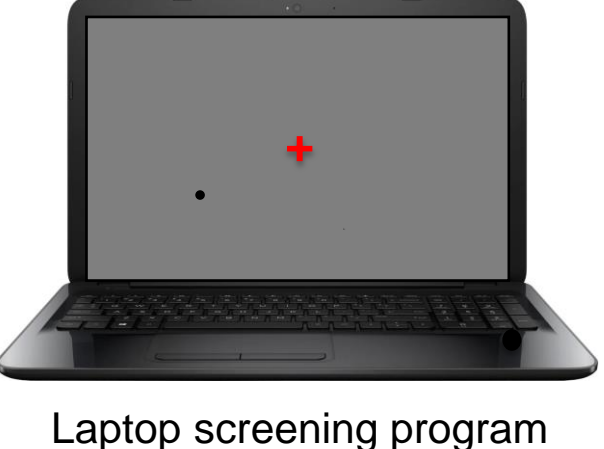
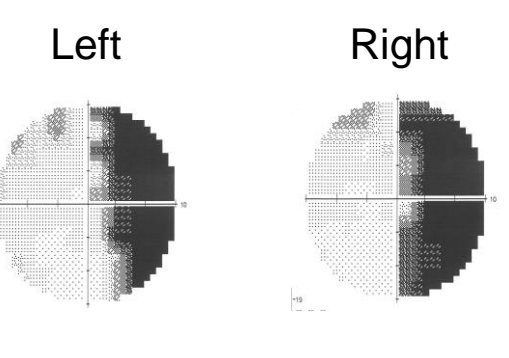
- CORVIST 1
- logMAR charts
- Computer-based Freiburg Visual Acuity & Contrast Test (FRACT)



CORVIST 1 logMAR chart

VISUAL FIELD


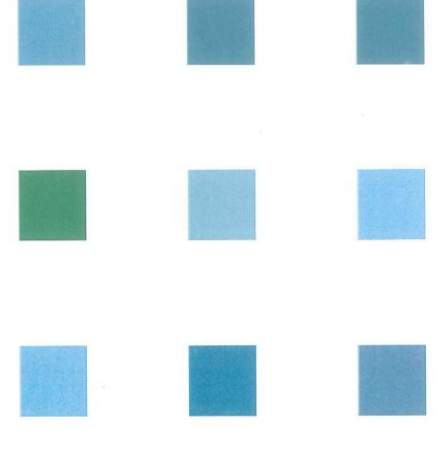
- Confrontation: Donders' test
- Computer-based perimetry (E.g.: Humphrey or Goldmann)
- Screening for visual field defects



Left Right Humphrey i750 (10 degrees) Laptop screening program

COLOUR PERCEPTION


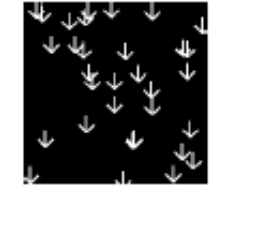
- Colour discrimination: CORVIST 5
- Farnsworth-Munsell D-15 100 hue test: physical or online version
- Colour matching: Homemade cards
- Pointing (Token test 1, WAB auditory word recall)
- Naming (colours of objects in the room)



CORVIST 5 D-15

MOTION DETECTION

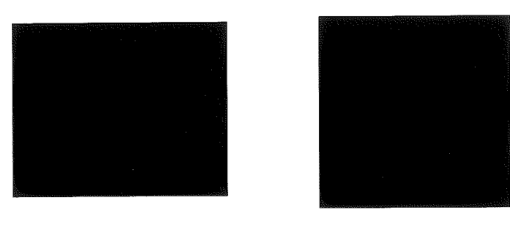
- Motion detection from L-POST



7. Global Motion Detection 9. Biological Motion

SIMPLE SHAPE PERCEPTION

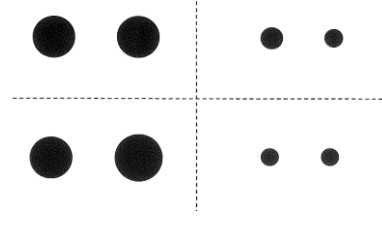
- Line orientation: Benton Line Orientation Test
- Naming simple shapes
- Form discrimination: CORVIST 2



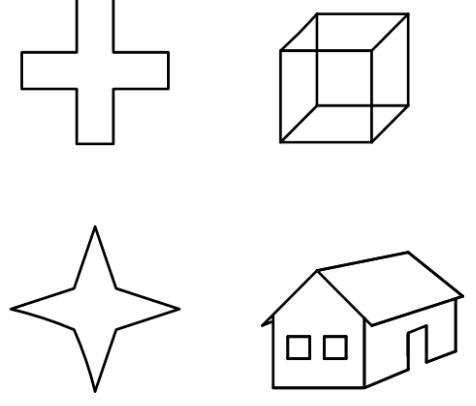
CORVIST 2

SIZE DISCRIMINATION

- CORVIST 3
- BORB 3



BORB 3



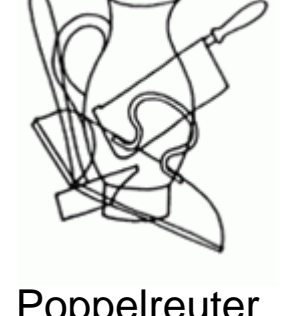
COPYING SIMPLE FIGURES

SHAPE INTEGRATION

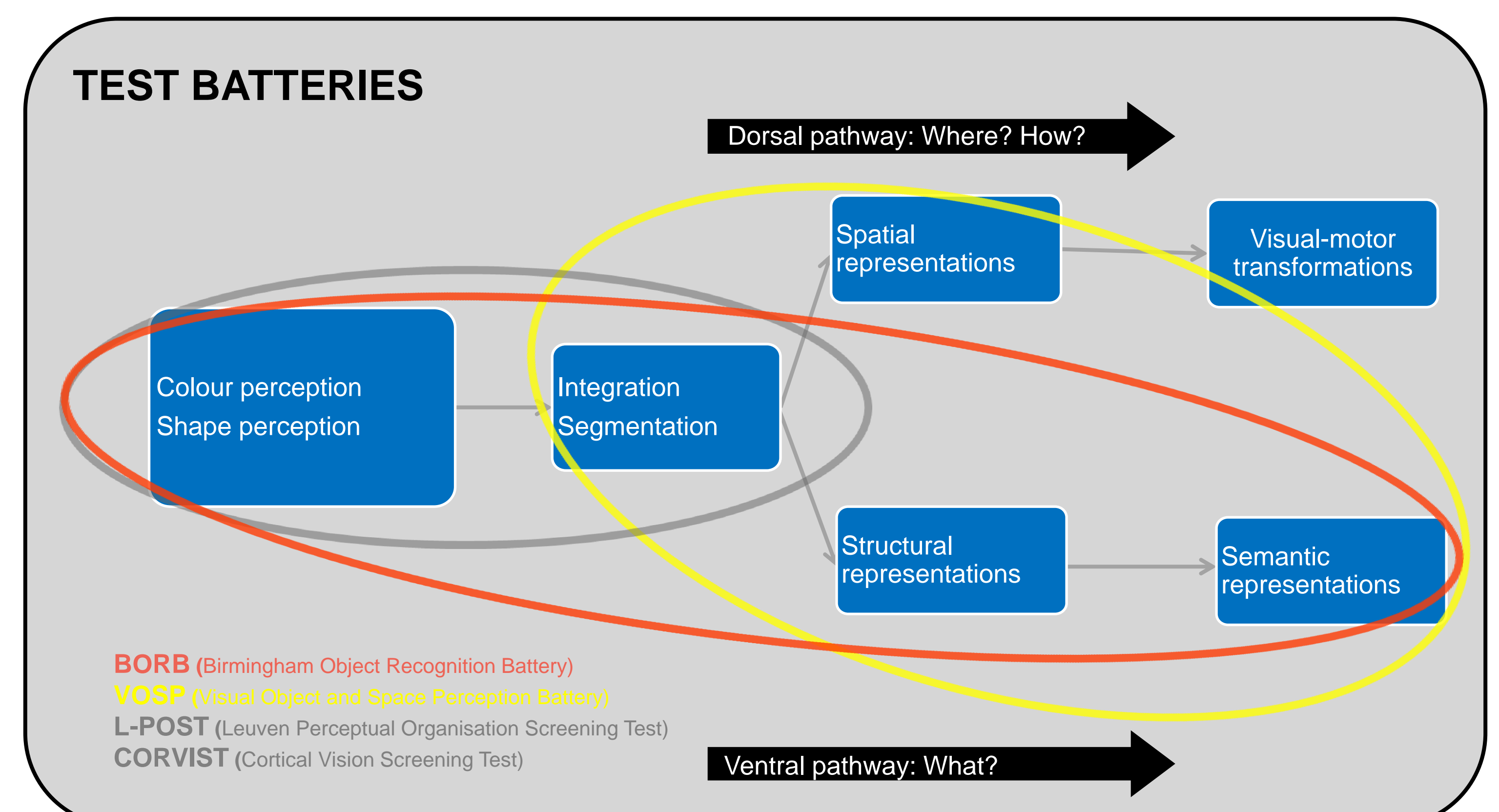
Distinguish overlapping figures: Poppelreuter

Integrating fragmented stimuli:

- Fragmented digits/letters: VOSP 1, CORVIST 7
- Shape detection: VOSP 0, CORVIST 4



Poppelreuter CORVIST 7 CORVIST 4



RELATED FUNCTIONS

- Visual attention /Neglect
- Visual search
- Oculomotor apraxia
- Simultanagnosia
- Optic ataxia
- Topographical orientation